

# The Hawaiian Star

SECOND SECTION

PAGES 9 TO 12.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1912.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

## MEMORIAL DAY FOR THE BLUE AND THE GRAY



Photos by American Press Association.

By CHARLES N. LURIE.

There are now five memorial days in the United States besides May 30, the anniversary observed by the northern states. There may, however, soon be only one, for there is a tendency, probably more marked this year than ever before, toward the consolidation of observance by the Union and Confederate veterans. The blue and the gray are joining hands in joint commemoration of the brave men who fought on both sides, and they are taking steps to make the ceremonies formal and official.

In this they are emphasizing the criticism aroused by the growing use of Memorial day for outdoor sports. The veterans march in pathetically thinning lines, bearing aloft as best they can the colors for which they fought. Many of them, too feeble and aged now to walk in procession, are carried in vehicles. The public gives them a glance, comments casually on

1 and 2.—Union reserve veterans. 3 and 4.—Confederate veterans at Bull Run. 5 and 6.—Memorial to Confederate women, recently unveiled at Columbia, S. C. 7.—The old and young; Union veterans and boy scouts. 8.—Old comrades shaking hands. 9.—Union artillery veterans. 10.—Old Jack Tar of the north.

their lessening line and hurries away to its "double header" baseball games and athletic meets. This is sacrilege, the veterans think, and some of them have expressed the opinion vigorously. Announcement by G. A. R. Head.

In a recent announcement Harvey M. Trimble, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, paid attention to the proper observance of the day. He said:

"From coast to coast at noon of next Memorial day members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, Ladies

of the Grand Army of the Republic and Ladies' Relief corps will stand uncovered for five minutes while bells are tolled and flags are draped at half mast. President Taft will be asked to forward such observance of the day by a national proclamation. This will be in accordance with the suggestion made by the Philadelphia Press last Memorial day and endorsed unanimously by the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Rochester last summer."

The sentiment expressed finds an echo in the south. This year no great "blue and gray" celebration will take place, but next year, not on Memorial day, but on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, the greatest fight of the war, there will be a gathering of the survivors that will be noteworthy. It will be a "love feast" such as took place last year on the battlefield of Bull Run when the "Yanks" and the "Rebs" foregathered to tell how they fought one another fifty years before. In an official order to the United Confederate Veterans, issued early this year, Lieutenant General C. Irvine Walker said:

"The great state of Pennsylvania has decided to celebrate with due dignity and importance in July, 1913, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. Pennsylvania appointed a commission to carry out this plan. This commission has presented the matter to congress. At the meetings in Washington, Jan. 11 and 12, your commander was so fraternally and urgently invited that he felt he would be faithless to your best interests were he not to accept. He therefore did so and was met by his once enemies so cordially as to disarm prejudice and

make him feel that they were honestly desirous of commemorating a peace with which the soothing hand of time has blessed our country.

Ex-Confederates' Sentiment.

"Your commander feels that the time has come when by invitation of our one time foes we can unite with them in celebrating that permanent peace which we pray may forever bless this our great and glorious country—not the country for which we fight, but that which has arisen from the ashes of that great revolution and the country in which we have our

homes and firesides and that country which we will teach our children to love, maintain and be proud of.

"May our gray heads rest in peace in those graves which will soon claim us, with the satisfaction that we have contributed to bringing to our country, the blessings of peace and good will. Let us bury deep and forever all bitterness, but never fail to perpetuate the glorious history of that record of high duty superbly done by you in your young manhood."

Memorial Days in Various States.

The Memorial day period in the calendar begins as early as April 24, which is Confederate Memorial day in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi. North Carolina and South Carolina observe the day on May 10, and the second Friday in May is set aside in Tennessee. May 30 is Memorial day in all the states of the north, east and west, with the District of Columbia and Alaska. June 3, birthday of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, is Confederate Memorial day in Louisiana. It is observed as a legal holiday in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and South Carolina and as a school holiday in Virginia. The birthday of General Robert E. Lee, Jan. 19, is celebrated in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama and Arkansas.

### BULLETIN FOR AID OF PEOPLE WHO WISH TO RAISE COTTON

One of the recent issues of the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station is a press bulletin on "Cotton in Hawaii" by C. G. McClelland and C. A. Sahr, who say by way of introduction:

"The recent attempt at reviving the cotton industry of Hawaii has met with only partial success. There are many reasons why this crop has not been more extensively grown, some of which will be discussed in this report. The profitability of the sugar industry, the greater hardness and wind-resisting qualities of rice, sugar cane and pineapples as compared with cotton, their lesser susceptibility to attacks from insects, and perhaps the traditions of the Chinese, which hold them to the production of rice, are some of the factors which have retarded cotton culture in places where the above crops could be grown, while in other places not suitable for these crops, where water was insufficient for rice or sugar cane or soil conditions were unsuitable for pineapples, cotton has been tried and in some cases given up, because the location was unfavorable or because the crop was so badly infested with insects as to be unprofitable, and in some instances both of these conditions caused the abandonment of the crop.

"On the other hand the crop in some instances under some conditions has been such as to justify its continuation. The aim of the present report is to inquire into these conditions

and give such information as will help the new grower, as well as results which will be of interest to those already engaged in growing cotton."

The bulletin treats of environment, location, moisture, soils, varieties, picking, baling, pruning, handling the crop, improving the crop, irrigation, diseases and insects, fertilizers and rotation, and gives the following conclusion and summary:

"Cotton culture in some parts of Hawaii has been abandoned. In some locations this result was brought about because of the damage done by the bollworm; in other locations, because they had conditions ill suited to the best growth of the crop. A good quality of cotton in paying quantities can be produced under certain conditions.

"On the lower elevations, with a moderate supply of moisture; with absence of, or protection from, wind; with a good supply of heat; and in fields that can be given horse cultivation—a good profit can be made in growing cotton even under bollworm conditions.

"Because of the bollworm, Sea Island cotton should be grown as an annual, and also only where there is no difficulty in securing a stand.

"In drier locations, Caravanica will likely be the better variety and should be grown only as a perennial. Good yields will be obtained from this variety in the first year only where the very best conditions of heat and mois-

ture exist. It requires an occasional pruning, which should be given usually prior to the rainy season. Under certain conditions, two prunings can be given and two crops obtained, and where this is possible greater immunity from the bollworm will result.

"Careful handling of the staple is necessary at all times.

"A more uniform product can be secured by propagating with buds or cuttings, but only through the seeds is any improvement possible. To secure this, hybridization must be prevented or controlled; all inferior plants or those having undesirable qualities must be destroyed; and seed must be selected only from those which have desirable characters.

"In determining what is suitable environment for cotton in the islands we find that location evidently has far more influence than the character of the soil. Any soil will grow cotton (some, however, require fertilization, and in some perhaps the water might be too brackish), but some locations preclude any possible chance of profit."

KILLS HIMSELF AS PRISON SENTENCE IS PRONOUNCED.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, May 15.—Immediately after the Court had sentenced him today to twelve years in the penitentiary for holding up a saloon at Pismo Beach, Jack Darby drew a clasp knife from his pocket and slashed his throat, dying in a few minutes before he could be removed from the courtroom.

While Darby was awaiting a second trial, the jury in his first trial having disagreed, Darby's companion in the crime was captured in Inyo county and confessed. Darby then agreed to plead guilty and was taken into court today to receive sentence.

Fine Job Printing at the Star office.

### WOMEN OF ALASKA CITY CONDUCT GRAND CLEAN-UP DAY

DOUGLAS, Alaska, May 9.—Having tried a "Tin Can Day" with most gratifying success, the women of Douglas city are determined to pass it on to their neighbors and will ask the Alaska legislature, at its first session, to make "Tin Can Day" a territorial holiday for the cities of Alaska.

A revolution has broken out among the women of this mining camp. They have decided that the time has come when the community should "spruce up" and be a little city. They have organized the Civic Improvement League, and as the first entrance of the women of the town into its civic affairs they held a "tin can" festival, and swept 11,000 sacks of empty and discarded tin cans into the Gastineaux channel, no less. It is estimated by the best guessers, that a half million cans have sunk to oblivion.

This, of course, seems like an extraordinarily large number of empty tin cans to be removed from one small town in a single day, but it is to be remembered that it was the first annual cleanup in what has been a prosperous mining camp for nearly thirty years. They say that the citizens of Juneau just across the channel, came down to the beach and watched the floating cans on Douglas' great day with mouths agape.

The Civic Improvement League was organized in Douglas over a month ago. It is Miss Louise McConnell, an employee of the government Indian educational bureau, who is credited

as the woman who first whispered to other women, "Let's start something."

For a month they organized. There had never been anything of this nature in the town before, and while there was some opposition to it at first, it finally came bounding along like a mountain torrent that had broken its dam.

The children of the town were offered a ticket good for 5 cents.

At first the men of the town merely smiled, but finally when the women came around with a petition to close the stores on the important day they took off their hats, and when the day came, they put on their overalls.

The women offered the men of the town who owned horses and wagons to drive every team which they would donate for the good work. The men accepted the challenge and gave their time and attention to burning rubbish, under the direction of the women.

At noon a luncheon prepared by the women—and it is admitted by the Alaska men that the Alaska women are the best cooks in the world; they have to be, for the men are pretty good cooks themselves—was served in

(Continued on page ten.)

### TO PRESERVE ART OBJECTS OF MANCHU REIGN IN MUSEUM

PEKIN, May 9.—It is reported that an effort is being made to have the many precious art objects in the possession of the court at Peking declared to be the property of the State, and to place them in a national museum. It appears that the Imperial heirlooms are finding their way into the hands of foreign collectors, their custodians being tempted to take advantage of the present civil commotion, and of the high prices offered by foreign agents. The Japan Mail asserts that nothing would better please the majority of foreign collectors than to see such a museum established. "It will be remembered that some time ago there was talk of hypothecating the Mukden heirlooms for a loan to tide over the pressing necessities of the Imperial court. No outsider can say exactly what objects are included in the Mukden collection; but it is commonly reported that much dishonesty has been practiced during recent years. The method pursued has been to have copies made of the pictures and other copyable objects, and these copies being surreptitiously substituted for the originals, the latter have been quietly carried off. Indeed some people go so far as to allege that this process of substitution has taken place several times in the case of some specially celebrated objects. Still we have it on the testimony of men who visited Mukden during the great war that a noble collection of exquisite art objects still existed there seven or eight years

ago. Peking has suffered even more than Mukden since the colossal pillage of the Summer Palace. But when one examines the interminable lists of objects of art requisitioned annually for the use of the court all through the reigns of the Manchu emperors, one recognizes that great quantities must still remain."

\$150,000 GIFT FROM MACKAY

TO UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

RENO, May 15.—Announcement was made today at the annual commencement exercises of the University of Nevada of a gift of \$150,000 as an endowment to the Mackay school of mines of the State University. The gift is made by Clarence Mackay and his mother. The endowment is in the form of bonds. This makes \$500,000 that has been donated to the university by the Mackays.

SIX-FIFTY PAYS ALL.

Persons who feel the need of a change, and those who do not, can get it at an expense of six dollars and fifty cents if they will buy a return ticket to Haleiwa for the 3:20 train, limited, Saturday afternoon for Haleiwa, getting dinner at the famous Haleiwa hotel, good rooms and service, have a good time at golf, swimming or tennis Sunday and an old fashion chicken dinner Sunday night leaving the hotel on the limited at 8:10 arriving in Honolulu at 10:10. It is an opportunity to get a complete change of air and environments for little money.